

MICROGRAPHIA

by the resistance of the transparent *medium*, than the
it which is subsequent, whose way is, as it were, pre-
especially if the adjacent *medium* be not in the same
or agitated. And therefore (in the fourth *Figure* of
Ray AAAHB will have its side HH more dea-
of the dark or quiet *medium* PPP, Whence there v-
ness superinduc'd on the side HH, which will con-
B, and strike deeper and deeper into the Ray by t-
all the parts of the triangle, RBHO will be of a
so much the deeper, by how much the nearer they
which is most deaded or impeded, and so much the
much the nearer it approaches the line BR. Next
the Ray AAN, the end A of the pulse AH will b-
stronger, having its passage already prepar'd as 'twice
preceding, and so its impressi- on will be stronger; And
to the Ray, there will be propagated a kind of f-
the adjacent dark or quiet *medium*, which faint m-
ther and further into QQ as the Ray is propagate-
from A, namely, as far as the line MA, whence all the
be ting'd with a Red, and that Red will be the dee-
proaches the line MA, and the paler or yellower t-
NA. And if the Ray be continued, so that the lines
are the bounds of the Red and Blue diluted) do meet
there will be beyond that intersection generated al-

Now, these being the proprieties of every single r-
it will be easie enough to consider what must be the
such Rays collateral: As if we suppose infinite such
between AKSB and ANOB, which are the termina-
the Ray AKSB will have its Red triangle intire, as l-
or quiet *medium*, but the other side of it BS will h-
the *medium* adjacent to it SBO, is mov'd or enlight-
ly that light does destroy the colour. So likewise w-
lose its Red, because the adjacent *medium* is mov'd o-
other side of the Ray that is adjacent to the dark,
preserve its Blue entire, and these Rays must be f-
AN and BR cut each other, before there will be
From these Proprieties well consider'd, may be deduc'd
the Phenomena of the *prisme*, and of the *Globules* or c-
conduce to the production of the Rainbow.

Next for the impression they make on the *Retina*
amine this Hypothesis: Suppose therefore ABCDE
to represent the Ball of the eye: on the *Cornea* c-
Rays GACH and KCAI (which are the termina-
nous body) falling, are by the refraction thereof co-
into two points at the bottom of the eye. Now,
nating Rays, and all the intermediate ones which co-
the luminous body, are suppos'd by some sufficient r-